saturation (i.e., high quality image). If the glass transition point and softening point were higher than the above range, a sufficient film could not be formed whereby the color saturation might become lower (poorly reproducing its original image color) or an ink film might exfoliate (making the image harder to be fixed). If the glass transition point and softening point were lower than the above range, a film of insufficient strength could, for example, undesirably result in producing a blur of the image when rubbed with a finger (making the image harder to be fixed).

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please AMEND claims as follows:

| | | 1 |
|------------|-------|---|
| \wedge . | b', - | 1. (Three Times Amended) Ink comprising: |
| Y | | a primary particle of a copolymer that has a glass transition point less than or equal to 45 °C, a |
| - (| 3 | softening point measured by a flow tester ranging from 40 through 150°C and a volume average particle |
| | 4 | diameter ranging from 0.01 through 2 μ m obtained from a radical polymeric monomer composition |
| | 5 | consisting essentially of: |
| /' | | (a) 20 through 99 wt% of styrene; |
| | 7 | (b) 10 through 80 wt% of alkyl acrylate or alkyl methacrylate; and |
| | 8 | (c) 5 wt % or more of polymeric monomer including a polar group; |
| | 9 | a colorant; and |
| 1 | 10 | a solvent that is liquid at room temperature. |
| | | |